

Grammar Glossary

adverb	An adverb describes a verb. The dancer <u>elegantly</u> leapt into the air.
adverb of possibility	Adverbs of possibility tell you how sure we are about something. For example, certainly, definitely, probably, perhaps, maybe, possibly.
clause	A clause is a phrase of two or more words. It has a verb as the key word. For example, 'It is raining.'
conjunction	A conjunction links two words, phrases or clauses together. There are two types: coordinating conjunctions (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so) and subordinating conjunctions, which introduce a subordinating clause (e.g. after, if, when, although, etc.).
collective noun	A collective noun refers to a collection of things (nouns) which is to be taken as one whole, e.g. bunch, flock, troop, herd, etc.
determiner	Determiners are found before a noun and provide extra detail about that noun. Examples include: the, my, this, three, next, many, etc.
direct speech	Direct speech is the words that people say. It will have inverted commas (speech marks) around it. Make sure it starts with a capital letter and that punctuation is contained within it. "I get this," Ben said proudly.
fronted adverbial	Fronted adverbials can be found at the start of a sentence and are always followed by a comma. They provide extra detail about the verb. <u>Surprisingly</u> , a pig flew by.
inverted commas	Inverted commas (speech marks) go around the speaker's words. "I love grammar!" announced every Year 5 child.
modal verb	Modal verbs change or affect other verbs in a sentence by indicating the likelihood of it happening. Example modal verbs include: can, shall, will, must, could and should.
parenthesis	We use parenthesis to add extra detail to a sentence. You can use brackets, dashes or commas to show parenthesis. If you remove the parenthesis from the sentence, then the sentence will still make sense. Bill (the local postman) delivered an important letter. Bill - the local postman - delivered an important letter. Bill, the local postman, delivered an important letter
plural possessive apostrophe	This is where an apostrophe is used to show that the noun belongs to a group. If the group ends in 's' then the apostrophe goes after the 's'. However, if the group name does not end in an 's' then you must add an apostrophe and then add an 's'. The foxes' den was discovered by the farmer. <i>This shows the den belongs to a group of foxes.</i> The children's work was completed to a high standard. <i>Here the teacher will be talking about the work of two or more children.</i>

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possessive apostrophe	This is where an apostrophe is used to show that the noun belongs to someone/thing. Katie's hair was like a flowing waterfall.
possessive pronoun	It's a type of pronoun that indicates possession, e.g. theirs, hers, yours, mine, etc.
prefix	A prefix is added to the beginning of a word to turn it into a different word (often giving a word the opposite meaning). appear → <u>dis</u> appear.
preposition	A <u>preposition</u> tells you the position of the noun (e.g. in, under, on, above). It can also tell you the direction (e.g. to) or the time (e.g. tomorrow) of the noun.
present perfect	This is where 'has' or 'have' is combined with a past tense verb. It indicates that something happened in the past and continues to occur. E.g. I have played the guitar since I was 5 years old.
pronoun	A pronoun is used to avoid the repetition of a noun. Examples include: he, it, they and myself.
relative clause	A relative clause is a special type of subordinate clause which adds extra information to another noun or clause. Bella, <u>who loves homework</u> , was happiest when completing her grammar homework.
relative pronoun	Relative pronouns introduce a relative clause. They include: who, which, where, that and when.
subordinate clause	A subordinate clause adds to a main clause; it does not make sense on its own. A subordinate conjunction will introduce this type of clause. <u>Although I love potatoes</u> , I don't like chips.
suffix	A suffix is a group of letters that is added to the end of the word; changing its meaning. comfort → comfortable